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# Pakistan's Cotton Industry



CHINA SHANGHAI

1954

1954

Pakistan Cotton Growing Areas



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## Foreword

Pakistan historically has been a major producer and exporter of cotton, competing with the United States in world cotton export markets. During the 1970's, however, production declined substantially from the peak of 3.2 million bales reached in 1971. The Government is now re-emphasizing the importance of cotton production and the need for increased output.

This study provides information on current cotton and textile developments in Pakistan and an assessment of future prospects, including the competitive aspects of Pakistan cotton in world markets. The study also updates an earlier study on Pakistan's cotton industry prepared by the Foreign Agricultural Service, *Cotton in Pakistan*, FAS M-233.

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# PAKISTAN'S COTTON INDUSTRY

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## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the hub of Pakistan's economy, employing about 56 percent of the country's total labor force in 1978. Cotton is one of the more important commercial agricultural crops in Pakistan. In recent years, about 3 percent of Pakistan's gross domestic product has been attributed to cotton lint production, which averaged about \$490 million annually, based on domestic lint prices. Not only is production of cotton important to Pakistan's economy, but the manufacture of textiles, which depends heavily on cotton, employs about 31 percent of the country's manufacturing labor force. Exports of cotton textiles, as well as cotton lint are major sources of foreign exchange, earning about \$345 million in 1977/78.

Population	77 million
Area	796,095 square km (307,374 square miles)
Gross domestic product	\$17 billion (1977/78)
Principal crops	Wheat, cotton, rice
Principal industries	Textiles, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, and natural gas

## PRODUCTION

Pakistan's cotton production rose to a peak of 3.25 million bales (480-lb net) in 1971/72 and has since decreased. After falling to 2.1 million bales in 1978/79, production is expected to recover to 3.0 million bales in 1979/80. This compares with a 5-year average (1973/74-1977/78) of 2.5 million bales. Cotton production in Pakistan varies considerably from season to season (see table 1). A simple linear trend regression covering the years 1969/70 through 1978/79 indicates a standard error of 0.40 million bales (variation of actual production from the trend for the specified years), which means production on the average varied about 15.5 percent from the trend.

Insect infestations, irrigation, weather, and competing crops have been important factors in this fluctuation.

During the past several years (1973/74-1976/77) heavy rains have caused floods and high humidity, which favors insect infestation, and were largely responsible for the downward production trend. In 1977/78, cotton sowings in parts of the Punjab were delayed because of a shortage of irrigation water causing some area to be diverted to competing crops such as sugarcane, rice, and maize. Cottonseed quality and various variety characteristics, such as time required to mature and hardness, also play a role in determining the level of production.

## Varieties

Pakistan produces two basic types of cotton, upland and Desi. Desi, which is indigenous to Pakistan, is produced only in small quantities in nonirrigated areas. It has a very short staple length of 3/8" to 5/8" and a high micronaire value (see table 11), limiting its use primarily to nonspinning purposes.

Upland is an American-type cotton, which was first planted in Pakistan in 1914. It has come to dominate cotton production in Pakistan as it now makes up 95 percent of total cotton output. About 80 percent of upland falls in the staple range of 13/16"-1" and about 15 percent in 1-1/32" to 1-3/32" (see table 6). Pakistan's upland varieties have good fiber strength and desirable micronaire, allowing a fair portion of this cotton to be spun into 20's to 30's warp without combing. Pakistan is developing new longer staple varieties of upland suited to the country's environment.

Pakistani farmers generally complain that sufficient quantities of good certified seed are not available. The Punjab Seed Corporation was recently established in that Province and made responsible for production and procurement of quality seed. The Corporation will supply about 50 percent of the cottonseed requirements in the Punjab. Work is also being done in Sind Province to increase availability of certified seed. Since climatic conditions in these two cotton regions vary considerably, research is underway to develop climate-adaptive varieties.

AC-134 has been one of the highest yielding upland cotton varieties in past years. However, B-577, a relatively new variety that matures earlier, is replacing AC-134, and is thought to have been planted in the entire Punjab region in 1979/80. An early maturing variety is advantageous in the Punjab because cotton is double-cropped with wheat, leaving only about a 3-week period in which to harvest the wheat and plant the cotton crop. The rainfall intensity during this critical 3-week period

is a major cause of the year-to-year variance in the Punjab's cotton crop. If the rains do not delay planting, the crop is usually successful. If planting is delayed by rains, the cotton crop is generally a disappointment because it will be damaged by rains at the end of the season before the crop is mature.

In their efforts to develop earlier maturing varieties, which will be more adaptable to a short season, researchers have come up with another promising variety called Rachana. Rachana is not only early maturing but also has a staple length of 1-1/4 inch. This variety, which should be in commercial use by 1981, has shown great promise in test plots. The earliness of maturity is reportedly not detrimental to yields.

Deltapine is another upland variety that has performed well. However, Deltapine has no pubescence, thereby necessitating a large number of sprayings to protect it from insect damage. Insecticides and spraying are still rather limited in Pakistan (especially since insecticides are imported). These factors limit Deltapine's use.

In Pakistan, cottonseed is certified at the ginning stage. In order to maintain the purity of seed varieties, the Government under the Cotton Control Act, allows only one variety to be planted in an entire geographical region. This prevents farmers from planting different varieties side by side and ending up with an unwanted cross variety seed, which could become certified and planted the following season.

## Insect Control

The major pests of Pakistan's cotton crop are the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), white fly (*Bemisia tabaci*), thrips, and Jassids (*Empoasca devastans*). The pink bollworm, the most damaging insect, hibernates in cotton waste at the gins and thus far ginners have not been very cooperative in trying to eradicate it.

Approximately 30 percent of the total cotton area is treated with insecticide, about 20 percent ground sprayed and 10 percent aerial sprayed. Through its promotion and subsidy programs, the Government hopes to convince farmers to increase spraying significantly in the near future. However, the increase will be in the form of ground spraying, as farmers have requested a reduction in aerial applications because of damage to neighboring crops. The Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC) is in agreement with this request.

Enough insecticides are available to meet present farmer demand. In addition, the chemicals are sold to the farmers at a 50-percent Government subsidized rate. Hand sprayers are also supplied by the Government at a 50-percent subsidized cost with a deferred payment basis.

Very little, if any, of the area presently sprayed, is treated properly. Not only are the number of applications too limited to attain proper control, but the insecticides applied are generally nonselective and may or may not affect beneficial insects as well as damaging insects. A program which involves inspecting the infested area for

types of insects and then applying the proper selective insecticides is desirable and the agricultural community hopes to move in this direction. This would not only benefit the crop, but reduce the volume of insecticides imported, which costs Pakistan dearly in foreign exchange. The Government also is investigating biological insect control.

## General Improvements To Expand Production

Several other steps are being taken to improve cotton production. The Agricultural Extension Service is being improved to make farmers more aware of advanced cultural practices. Row sowing has been encouraged in preference to broadcasting. Approximately 75 percent of the cotton in Punjab is now planted in rows. Denser plant populations are being encouraged; farmers in the Punjab presently cultivate a population of about 25,000 plants per hectare as opposed to the population of 50,000 recommended by the extension service. The Government hopes to expand cotton area through land development and irrigation projects in regions such as Chesma Barrage in northern Pakistan, where a little under 1 million hectares may come into crop production. Egyptians have been hired to advise farmers on Egyptian cotton cultivation methods. Credit for agricultural production has been liberalized. If effectively implemented and maintained, these steps should increase Pakistan's cotton production.

## Cotton Producing Regions

Cotton is produced in all four Provinces of Pakistan; the Punjab, the Sind, the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), and Baluchistan; however, it is largely concentrated in the Indus River Basin. The Punjab, which stretches through northwest and west central Pakistan, is the main cotton-producing Province. It accounts for about 65 percent of total production and 72 percent of the cotton area. It is responsible for 64 percent of the country's upland cotton (short-medium staple) and two-thirds of the Desi (short staple). Within the Punjab, 94 percent of the cotton produced is upland. The Multan Division and the Bahawalpur Division, in the northernmost region of the Punjab, account for four-fifths of the Province's production. The Sargodha Division used to be a major cotton area but soil salinity problems have forced a switch to other crops. Cotton yields in the Punjab over the past 3 years have averaged about 539-lb per hectare, ranging from 460-608 lb per hectare. Upland cotton yields about 35 percent more than Desi.

The Sind, located in west central and southwest Pakistan, immediately south of the Punjab, encompasses about 28 percent of the cotton area and produces about 35 percent of the country's cotton. About 96 percent of the cotton produced within the Sind is upland. This Province achieves the country's highest upland cotton



yields, averaging from 792 lb per hectare over the past 3 years, with a range of 667 to 892 lb per hectare. The Hyderabad Division, located in the southern end of the Sind, produces 50 percent more cotton than the Sukkur Division, but the yields are similar and the production gap is narrowing.

The two remaining cotton producing Provinces, Baluchistan, located in southwest and west central Pakistan, and the Northwest Frontier Province, produce less than 1 percent of Pakistan's cotton.

## **Irrigation**

The Indus River Basin, artery of the cotton area, supports one of the oldest irrigation systems in the world. Approximately 92 percent of Pakistan's cotton area is irrigated. As a matter of fact, the increase in irrigated land over the years has been largely responsible for the expansion in cotton area and production. The entire upland cotton area, located in the Punjab and the Sind, is irrigated while the Desi cotton, scattered through all four producing provinces, is not.

One of the major faults of the irrigation system is its lack of drainage when large rainfalls occur. The uncertainty of an adequate supply of water for irrigation is another deterrent to production, in that it discourages farmers from investing in fertilizers and pesticides early in the season. A recurring irrigation problem is soil salinity.

In order to ensure a more adequate water supply, reservoirs have been constructed and the number of irrigation wells is increasing. Also, the Government claims to be having some success with projects to reclaim salified land.

## **Farm Size and Power**

As of 1979, 68 percent of the farms consisted of less than 5.1 hectares, and 89 percent had less than 10.1 hectares. The number of owner-operated farms is increasing. Farmers rely very little on tractor power in the course of crop production and pick 100 percent of the cotton by hand.

## **Ginning**

Pakistan's cotton production is being adequately handled by present ginning facilities. However, many of the gins are obsolete and need replacing. There are 530 commercial gins, 130 in the Sind and 400 in the Punjab. The cottage industry also has a small number of gins. Almost all of the gins are saw type. As part of a national reform scheme, the Government nationalized the gins in July 1976. However, the gins did not function smoothly under this system, partly because of poor management, and were returned to the private sector in September 1977.

Since individual farmers produce relatively small lots

of cotton, ginning is done on a merchant-ginning basis. Basically, this means that the ginner pays the farmer for the cotton lint and seed, keeping these for resale. The problem that can arise under this system is that the ginner combines various lots of cotton, which are not necessarily uniform in grade. This causes the mill problems and generally results in lower quality yarn.

To avoid this situation, the mills recommend custom ginning. Under this method, the producer pays a service fee to the ginner, allowing the producer to retain possession of his lint after being ginned. Therefore, cotton from different farmers must be kept separate, which also helps keep the various lots of cotton more uniform for mill purchase and use. However, the drawback to this system in Pakistan is again the fact that cotton is produced in small quantities by many producers. Under this system, custom ginning may be impractical as well as uneconomical.

## **Future Prospects**

Pakistan intends to revive its cotton industry and expand production in the near future. The Government's fifth plan,—which is in effect for 1978/79 through 1982/83—has a cotton production target of 3.9 million bales. Pakistan's cotton output will probably increase in the near future, but it is doubtful that all of the proposed and present programs to increase cotton production will have advanced enough to achieve the targeted 3.9 million bales by 1982/83. The amount of increase that does take place will depend largely on the success of the programs to improve yields, expand irrigation areas, and improve existing irrigation areas.

At this point, most people involved with cotton are quite optimistic about the programs and cotton's future expansion. The annual fluctuation of cotton production may be decreased to some extent, thanks to improved cultural practices, but it will probably continue to exist because of weather uncertainty.

## **CONSUMPTION**

Pakistan steadily increased its consumption of cotton through 1972/73, when it peaked at 2.4 million bales (480-lb net). Since 1973, mill consumption has trended downward with 1978/79 estimated at 1.95 million bales. Although cotton production decreased during this latter period, it has not generally limited utilization. The depressed domestic economy following the 1972 conflict with India, combined with Pakistan's uncertain political situation, undoubtedly played a role in the consumption decline. In a number of countries, a switch from cotton to manmade fiber has caused significant reductions in cotton use, but this was only to a limited factor in Pakistan. There is a general feeling in the textile industry that consumption prospects will improve in the near future.

## Textile Production

Cotton spinning and weaving is thought to have originated in the Indus Valley of Pakistan about 5,000 years ago. Today, Pakistan's textile industry, about half of which is located in and around Karachi, is the country's largest industrial employer. It utilized about 31 percent of the manufacturing labor force in 1977 (the manufacturing industry accounts for 14 percent of Pakistan's labor force). The textile industry also produced 30 percent of the country's manufactured goods and was responsible for 32 percent of Pakistan's export earnings during that year. The economic importance of the textile industry makes it a strong political force, as evidenced by its influence on the control of raw cotton exports. In 1978/79, cotton exports were banned largely because the mills claimed all domestic production was needed to meet the mills' requirements.

The textile industry is made up of two main sectors, commercial mills and the cottage industry. The cottage industry generally consists of small, family-owned operations located in rural areas. One unit in the cottage industry usually consists of four power looms (hand looms are not in significant use). This sector of the industry does very little spinning of yarn, but is estimated to have about 50 percent of the looms (about 27,000) in the country. The cottage textile industry has been doing well, but there is no trend toward larger enterprises within this sector.

Commercial mills account for the bulk of Pakistan's textile output. These mills are much larger than the cottage units and are more factory-type operations. Installed and operating capacities of the 179 commercial mills, as of February 1979 were as follows:

	Spindles	Rotors	Power Looms
Installed	3,549,035	8,000	27,199
Operating	2,912,286	8,000	18,691
Percent Operating	82	100	69

A considerable amount of idle textile capacity could be activated to increase output, although some of this undoubtedly includes outdated and/or uneconomical machinery. The low percentage of operating capacity also reflects the decrease in cotton utilization compared with previous years.

Some of the mills in Pakistan are experiencing financial, labor, and operational problems. Classified by the Government and the textile industry as "sick mills," they are either operated by the Provincial Government, or are closed down. "Sick mills" are the first to be taken out of production when demand slackens. There were 23 such mills in Pakistan as of April 1979.

## Textile Markets

About 60 percent of the textile mill production is exported, leaving 40 percent for domestic use. Traditional textile export markets have been the United States and the European Community. Textile trade with these countries is covered by the Multi-fiber Arrangement (MFA). Hong Kong and Japan are large yarn markets and some new export markets for yarn have been opening up in Southeast Asia. Pakistani mills are also looking toward the Middle East and Eastern Europe as future markets.

Textile export quotas are usually filled early in the marketing year. The quotas are allocated to mills by the Pakistani Government on the basis of availability of the product and export performance. A mill's export performance is based on its textile exports during the prior 3 years. Pakistan's mills are hoping that the import quotas on their textiles, established under the MFA, will be raised, opening the way for increased exports.

The Government offers incentives for the export of yarn versus cotton. Exports of upland cotton have a 10 percent ad valorem duty. In contrast, rebates are paid on exports of cotton yarn and cloth. Exporters of cotton yarn receive rebates amounting to 7.5 percent of F.O.B. value. The rebate on grey cloth is 10 percent of F.O.B. value, while that on finished cloth and made-up textiles (including towels, garments, hosiery, canvas, etc.) is 12.5 percent of F.O.B. value.

## Textile Demand

In the recent past, Pakistan's textile industry has been hurt by softened demand and political uncertainty. Cotton yarn production has decreased since 1973/74 and cotton cloth output has been down since 1971/72. These decreases can be linked in part to smaller textile exports. It is believed that lower quality textiles—the result of lower cotton quality—played a role in diminishing textile exports. Competition from other exporting countries, especially Asian, was also a factor. There was also fear that textile mills might be nationalized as were the gins. These were some of the major problems that closed and consolidated some mills and decreased output by others.

People involved with textiles believe the industry has survived the recent troubles and there is now a general mood of optimism. Some operations have present and future expansion plans. One major factor behind the more hopeful outlook is the diminished prospect of mill nationalization. Also, in 1978 there was stronger demand for cloth and yarn exports as well as stronger domestic demand spurred by higher incomes.

Textile demand has risen to the point that some of the "sick mills" are being brought back into production. As of March, 1979, 21 of 23 such mills had been declared eligible for financial assistance to modernize, 13 had been granted financial assistance, and 4 had already started refurbishing. The 13 mills granted financial



assistance are being financed by private organizations and by Government funds already allocated for the purpose of improving mills.

## Credit and Labor

Pakistani mills face credit and labor problems in their drive for expansion and modernization. Credit is limited in Pakistan, especially when it involves foreign exchange for the purpose of imports, in this case textile machinery. The Government has large foreign commitments, and its limited foreign exchange earnings are not keeping pace with payments. The quantity of money available for investment credit in general is low. There are long waiting periods for loan approval and the Government is selective in directing loans (private and public money) where they will impact most favorably on the domestic economy.

The lack of skilled labor, including maintenance personnel such as electricians, is becoming a concern for many mills. Pakistan mills generally operate three full shifts, 7 days per week, with rotation to allow for days off. The Government had forbidden installation of open end spinning, which requires less labor, in order to keep the country's large labor force employed. However, much of the skilled labor has been migrating to the Middle East and Gulf areas where oil has made jobs more plentiful, with higher wages than in Pakistan. The Government has not discouraged this migration because the money being sent back to Pakistan by these laborers is the second highest source of foreign exchange.

To insure an adequate supply of skilled labor, mills are offering training programs to more people than they will need in anticipation of turnover. Wages and benefits are also being increased. Mill wages and benefits rose from approximately 190 rupees (\$23, based on 1973 exchange rates) per month in 1973, to 500 rupees (\$50 based on 1979 exchange rates) in 1979. Some mills require employees to agree to 3-year contracts before being enrolled in training programs.

## Manmade Fibers

Expansion in the textile sector reflects the demand for synthetic textiles as well as cotton. It is generally believed that in the past 10 years, the share of manmade fiber in total domestic textile consumption has risen from 10 percent to 20 percent. Easier care, longer wear, and lower price, have been some factors behind the increase. Higher export demand for blended textiles also has caused mills to utilize more manmade fiber. As of May 1979, all manmade fiber was being imported into Pakistan. But two polyester plants are under construction, one in Punjab and one near Karachi. The amount of polyester yarn imports has decreased in recent years since domestic mills are importing fiber and spinning their own yarn. Most of the polyester is imported from Asia, especially Thailand and Japan, because its more inelastic qualities

are favored over those of U.S. polyester. Most viscose is imported from the United Kingdom.

## TRADE

Pakistan traditionally has exported large quantities of cotton, shipping 1.1 million bales as recently as 1974/75. Exports have since dropped off to a 5-year (1974/75-1978/79) average of about 450,000 bales, mainly because of lower production. Large annual fluctuations in cotton production also have caused parallel variations in yearly exports. Japan and Hong Kong are the biggest cotton markets, taking an average of 28 percent and 24 percent, respectively, of Pakistan's cotton exports.

## Marketing System

In 1973 the Cotton Export Corporation (CEC), a Government organization, was formed to direct and make cotton sales and exports. Reportedly, this move was prompted by complaints from export customers that private traders were breaking a large number of their contracts, making Pakistan an unreliable source of cotton. The private trade was also accused of having an oligopoly in buying cotton from the producers, thereby, not paying farmers fair prices. The CEC has achieved and maintained thus far a reputation for honoring its export contracts by delivery or proper settlement. However, the CEC has come under fire, especially from private trade concerns, for setting prices and trade levels instead of allowing the domestic market to follow the world situation more closely.

Cotton moves through Pakistan's marketing system in several steps. Farmers sell seed cotton to the gin through a "fixed" or "unfixed" contract. Under a fixed contract growers receive the current market price at the time their seed cotton is delivered to the gin. With an unfixed contract, once the growers deliver their seed cotton to the gin they can wait to agree to a prevailing price. Usually this period can extend through December. Most cotton is sold on the unfixed contract basis. The gins are required by law to pay the producers a minimum guaranteed price determined by the Government through the CEC. The CEC takes into account production costs, the world and domestic cotton situation, and domestic policy when setting cotton prices. The gins can either sell the cotton lint to the CEC or to mills at a Government-set price. The CEC can then sell the cotton for export directly or through private traders, sell it to domestic mills, and or hold it in stocks.

During the past few years, the private trade had tried to inject itself back into the marketing picture by setting a local spot price, which does not necessarily agree with the official price. In 1978/79 an interesting situation existed in which—due partially to an export ban—the spot price determined by private trade was higher than the official CEC price. The gins then challenged the Government price by selling cotton to mills at the spot

price. The Government allowed this to occur to ease the backup of cotton accumulated at gins because of the low CEC price and export ban.

## **Competition With U.S. Cotton**

Pakistan's upland cotton competes well with some U.S. qualities for several reasons. The quality characteristics of Pakistan's upland cotton, being of American origin, is quite similar to that of the United States. Pakistan's cotton has the advantage of being handpicked which generally is a more desirable cotton than machine-

picked. Also, the price of Pakistan's AC-134 M 1" on the Osaka market is quite competitive with the U.S. Texas-Orleans SLM 15/16" (see table 10).

Pakistan's largest export markets, Japan and Hong Kong, are also two important markets for the United States. Depending on its annual surplus, Pakistan ships 100,000 to 200,000 bales to each. China has also started looking to Pakistan as a source for cotton. Although Pakistan's mill use of cotton will probably increase, its production is expected to continue above consumption and will therefore provide competition in export markets for some time to come.



Table 1—Pakistan: Supply and Distribution of Raw Cotton, 1950-79

Year beginning August 1	1,000 Hectares	Beginning stocks	Produc- tion	Imports	Total supply	Consump- tion	Unaccounted for	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks
<i>1,000 bales of 480-lb net</i>									
1950 . . . . .	1,219	251	1,225	2	1,478	286	13	1,039	140
1951 . . . . .	1,313	140	1,340	2	1,482	175	4	903	400
1952 . . . . .	1,403	400	1,552	4	1,956	230	3	1,273	450
1953 . . . . .	1,186	450	1,179	4	1,633	440	—	893	300
1954 . . . . .	1,289	300	1,303	3	1,606	660	2	634	310
1955 . . . . .	1,428	310	1,444	15	1,769	820	1	723	225
1956 . . . . .	1,460	225	1,410	20	1,655	850	4	506	295
1957 . . . . .	1,473	295	1,405	3	1,702	920	—	383	400
1958 . . . . .	1,338	400	1,265	6	1,671	1,020	1	375	275
1959 . . . . .	1,364	275	1,355	6	1,636	1,100	3	333	200
1960 . . . . .	1,312	200	1,398	4	1,602	1,115	3	244	240
1961 . . . . .	1,412	240	1,505	42	1,787	1,120	8	299	360
1962 . . . . .	1,390	360	1,690	9	2,059	1,175	1	683	200
1963 . . . . .	1,485	200	1,940	4	2,144	1,250	5	689	200
1964 . . . . .	1,481	200	1,747	9	1,956	1,300	1	485	170
1965 . . . . .	1,568	170	1,915	7	2,092	1,300	5	492	295
1966 . . . . .	1,609	295	2,139	10	2,444	1,545	—	558	341
1967 . . . . .	1,800	341	2,389	4	2,734	1,548	—	887	299
1968 . . . . .	1,756	299	2,429	4	2,732	1,754	72	606	300
1969 . . . . .	1,771	300	2,473	—	2,773	1,976	5	393	399
1970 . . . . .	1,748	399	2,500	6	2,905	2,030	—	473	402
1971 . . . . .	1,957	402	3,249	7	3,658	1,986	—	1,151	521
1972 . . . . .	2,011	521	3,223	4	3,748	2,409	—	822	517
1973 . . . . .	1,845	517	2,861	2	3,380	2,337	—	196	847
1974 . . . . .	2,032	847	2,913	1	3,761	2,173	—	1,060	528
1975 . . . . .	1,862	528	2,360	—	2,888	2,175	—	418	295
1976 . . . . .	1,865	295	1,921	2	2,218	1,846	—	65	307
1977 . . . . .	1,843	307	2,539	1	2,847	1,937	60	474	376
1978 . . . . .	1,900	376	2,091	4	2,471	1,950	—	255	266
1979 . . . . .	2,000	266	3,000	—	3,266	1,950	—	900	416
<i>1,000 metric tons</i>									
1950 . . . . .	1,219	55	267	—	322	62	3	226	30
1951 . . . . .	1,313	30	292	—	233	38	1	197	87
1952 . . . . .	1,403	87	338	1	426	50	1	277	98
1953 . . . . .	1,186	98	257	1	356	96	—	194	65
1954 . . . . .	1,289	65	284	1	350	144	—	138	67
1955 . . . . .	1,428	67	314	3	384	179	—	157	49
1956 . . . . .	1,460	49	307	4	360	185	1	110	64
1957 . . . . .	1,473	64	306	1	371	200	—	83	87
1958 . . . . .	1,338	87	275	1	363	222	—	82	60
1959 . . . . .	1,364	60	295	1	356	239	1	73	44
1960 . . . . .	1,312	44	304	1	349	234	1	53	52
1961 . . . . .	1,412	52	328	9	389	244	2	65	78
1962 . . . . .	1,390	78	368	2	448	256	—	149	44
1963 . . . . .	1,485	44	422	1	467	277	1	150	44
1964 . . . . .	1,481	44	380	2	426	283	—	106	37
1965 . . . . .	1,568	37	417	2	456	283	1	107	64
1966 . . . . .	1,609	64	466	2	532	336	—	121	74
1967 . . . . .	1,800	74	520	1	595	337	—	193	65
1968 . . . . .	1,756	65	529	1	595	382	16	132	65
1969 . . . . .	1,771	65	538	—	603	430	1	86	87
1970 . . . . .	1,748	87	544	1	632	442	—	103	88
1971 . . . . .	1,957	88	707	2	797	432	—	251	113
1972 . . . . .	2,011	113	702	1	816	525	—	179	113
1973 . . . . .	1,845	113	623	—	736	509	—	43	184
1974 . . . . .	2,032	184	634	—	818	473	—	231	115
1975 . . . . .	1,862	115	514	—	629	474	—	91	64
1976 . . . . .	1,865	64	418	—	482	402	—	14	67
1977 . . . . .	1,843	67	553	—	620	422	13	103	82
1978 . . . . .	1,900	82	455	1	538	425	—	56	58
1979 . . . . .	2,000	58	653	—	711	424	—	196	91

Source: Tobacco and Cotton Division, FAS, USDA.

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Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

Table 2—Pakistan: Cotton Area by Regions and Types, 1974/75-1977/78

Regions	Upland				Desi				Total			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
<i>1,000 acres</i>												
Pakistan total .....	4,657	4,192	4,291	4,206	362	383	317	348	5,019	4,575	4,608	4,554
Punjab Province .....	3,582	3,147	3,060	2,937	240	273	227	286	3,822	3,420	3,287	3,223
Divisions												
Bahawalpur .....	838	726	743	752	69	81	69	98	907	807	812	850
Lahore .....	60	57	37	32	101	115	88	91	161	172	125	123
Multan .....	2,005	1,807	1,744	1,639	21	24	23	39	2,026	1,831	1,767	1,678
Rawalpindi .....	20	18	11	9	11	11	10	11	31	29	21	20
Sargodha .....	658	539	525	505	38	42	37	47	696	581	562	552
Sind Province .....	1,075	1,045	1,231	1,269	114	104	82	56	1,189	1,149	1,313	1,324
Divisions												
Hyderabad .....	723	702	800	806	9	—	—	—	732	702	800	806
Sukkur .....	352	343	431	463	105	104	82	56	457	447	513	319
N.W.F.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6
Divisions												
D. I. Khan <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
Peshawar .....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Baluchistan Province ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Divisions												
Kalat .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Quetta .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>1,000 hectares</i>												
Pakistan total .....	1,886	1,698	1,738	1,702	147	155	128	141	2,033	1,853	1,866	1,843
Punjab Province .....	1,450	1,275	1,239	1,188	98	110	92	116	1,548	1,385	1,331	1,304
Divisions												
Bahawalpur .....	340	294	301	304	27	33	28	40	367	327	329	344
Lahore .....	24	23	15	13	41	46	36	37	65	69	51	50
Multan .....	812	732	706	663	8	10	9	16	821	742	715	679
Rawalpindi .....	8	8	5	3	5	4	4	5	13	12	9	8
Sargodha .....	266	218	212	204	16	17	15	19	282	235	227	223
Sind Province .....	436	423	499	514	46	42	33	22	482	465	532	536
Divisions												
Hyderabad .....	293	284	324	326	4	—	—	—	297	284	324	326
Sukkur .....	143	139	175	188	46	42	33	22	185	181	208	210
N.W.F.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Divisions												
D. I. Khan <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Peshawar .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
Baluchistan Province ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisions												
Kalat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quetta .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Northwest Frontier Province. <sup>2</sup> D.I. — Dera Ismail.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Pakistan.

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Table 3—Pakistan: Cotton Production by Regions and Types, 1974/75-1977/78

Region	Upland			Desi			Total		
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1977/78
<i>1,000 480-lb bales</i>									
Pakistan total .....	2,770	2,218	1,825	2,401	143	141	97	138	2,439
Punjab Province .....	1,946	1,498	1,159	1,482	75	84	64	106	1,588
Divisions									
Bahawalpur .....	420	320	338	470	25	32	22	50	360
Lahore .....	23	24	10	10	30	38	26	30	36
Multan .....	1,208	936	672	813	7	7	5	10	676
Rawalpindi .....	9	7	3	4	2	2	2	4	5
Sargodha .....	287	211	137	185	11	11	9	12	145
Sind Province .....	824	720	665	919	65	55	30	30	695
Divisions									
Hyderabad .....	583	491	437	584	6	—	—	—	437
Sukkur .....	241	229	229	335	59	55	30	30	258
N.W.F.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2
Divisions									
D. I. Khan <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2
Peshawar .....	—	—	—	—	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Baluchistan Province ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisions									
Kalat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quetta .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>1,000 metric tons</i>									
Pakistan Total .....	603	483	397	523	31	31	21	30	553
Punjab Province .....	424	326	323	323	16	18	14	23	346
Divisions									
Bahawalpur .....	—	—	74	102	6	6	5	11	78
Lahore .....	5	5	2	2	7	8	6	7	8
Multan .....	263	204	146	177	1	1	1	2	147
Rawalpindi .....	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Sargodha .....	63	46	30	40	2	2	2	3	32
Sind Province .....	—	—	—	—	14	12	7	7	151
Divisions									
Hyderabad .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	95
Sukkur .....	—	—	—	—	13	12	7	7	56
N.W.F.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisions									
D. I. Khan <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peshawar .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baluchistan Province ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisions									
Kalat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quetta .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Northwest Frontier Province. <sup>2</sup> D. I. — Dera Ismail.

Source: FAS, Tobacco and Cotton Division, based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Pakistan.

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Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

Table 4—Cotton Yields by Regions and Types, 1974/75-1977/78

Region	Upland				Desi			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
<i>Pounds per acre</i>								
Pakistan . . . . .	286	254	204	274	189	177	147	190
Punjab Province . . . . .	261	228	182	242	150	148	135	178
<i>Divisions</i>								
Bahawalpur . . . . .	241	212	218	300	176	162	153	245
Lahore . . . . .	181	196	130	150	145	158	142	158
Multan . . . . .	288	249	185	238	145	124	104	123
Rawalpindi . . . . .	214	192	131	213	107	85	96	175
Sargodha . . . . .	209	188	125	176	135	124	117	123
Sind Province . . . . .	368	531	259	348	269	254	176	257
<i>Divisions</i>								
Hyderabad . . . . .	387	331	262	348	278	—	—	—
Sukkur . . . . .	329	321	255	347	268	254	176	257
N.W.F. Province <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	181	196	137	160
<i>Divisions</i>								
D. I. Khan <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	181	188	192	192
Peshawar . . . . .	—	—	—	—	189	178	192	192
Baluchistan Province . . . . .	—	—	—	—	173	261	50	153
<i>Divisions</i>								
Kalat . . . . .	—	—	—	—	173	—	—	—
Quetta . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
<i>Kilograms per hectare</i>								
Pakistan . . . . .	321	285	229	307	212	198	165	213
Punjab Province . . . . .	293	256	204	271	168	166	151	199
<i>Divisions</i>								
Bahawalpur . . . . .	270	238	244	336	197	182	171	275
Lahore . . . . .	203	220	146	168	163	177	159	177
Multan . . . . .	323	279	207	267	163	139	117	138
Rawalpindi . . . . .	240	215	147	239	120	95	108	196
Sargodha . . . . .	234	211	140	197	151	139	131	138
Sind Province . . . . .	413	371	290	390	302	285	197	288
<i>Divisions</i>								
Hyderabad . . . . .	434	371	294	390	312	—	—	—
Sukkur . . . . .	369	360	286	389	300	285	197	288
N.W.F. Province <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	203	202	154	179
<i>Divisions</i>								
D. I. Khan <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	203	204	215	215
Peshawar . . . . .	—	—	—	—	212	200	215	215
Baluchistan Province . . . . .	—	—	—	—	194	293	55	169
<i>Divisions</i>								
Kalat . . . . .	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	—
Quetta . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169

<sup>1</sup> Northwest Frontier Province. <sup>2</sup> D. I. — Dera Ismail.

Source: FAS Tobacco and Cotton Division, based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Pakistan.

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Table 5—Upland Cotton Area, Production, and Yields by Variety, 1974/75-1977/78

Variety	Area				Production				Yield			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
	----- 1,000 acres -----				----- 1,000 bales (480-lb net) -----				----- Pounds per acre -----			
<b>Punjab Province</b>												
AC-134	2,628	2,361	2,156	NA	1,466	1,151	778	NA	268	234	173	NA
L.S.S.	92	82	83	NA	36	29	20	NA	187	167	116	NA
149 F	249	179	230	NA	137	92	93	NA	265	247	194	NA
124 F	81	41	56	NA	44	20	20	NA	261	229	171	NA
B.S.I.	258	271	336	NA	132	119	163	NA	246	211	233	NA
M.S. 39/40	1	—	—	NA	—	—	—	NA	261	—	—	NA
AC-307	89	58	65	NA	42	23	27	NA	225	189	199	NA
4-F	168	144	120	NA	79	59	54	NA	226	196	216	NA
B-557	—	—	6	NA	—	—	2	NA	—	—	126	NA
Deltapine	16	11	8	NA	9	6	2	NA	269	249	120	NA
<b>Sind Province</b>												
N-100 (NT)	1,075	1,045	1,144	NA	824	720	628	NA	368	331	263	NA
H-59-1 (Qallandari)	—	—	80	NA	—	—	35	NA	—	—	210	NA
S-59-1 (Sarmast)	—	—	7	NA	—	—	2	NA	—	—	161	NA
	----- 1,000 hectares -----				----- 1,000 metric tons -----				----- Kg per hectare -----			
<b>Punjab Province</b>												
AC-134	1,064	956	873	NA	319	251	169	NA	300	262	194	NA
L.S.S.	37	33	34	NA	8	6	4	NA	210	187	130	NA
149 F	101	73	93	NA	30	20	20	NA	297	277	217	NA
124 F	33	17	23	NA	10	4	4	NA	293	257	192	NA
B.S.I.	104	110	136	NA	29	26	35	NA	276	236	261	NA
M.S. 39/40	—	—	—	NA	—	—	—	NA	293	—	—	NA
AC-307	36	24	26	NA	9	5	6	NA	252	212	223	NA
4-F	68	58	49	NA	17	13	12	NA	253	220	242	NA
B-557	—	—	2	NA	—	—	—	NA	—	—	141	NA
Deltapine	7	4	3	NA	2	1	—	NA	301	279	134	NA
<b>Sind Province</b>												
M-100 (NT)	436	423	463	NA	179	157	137	NA	413	371	295	NA
H-59-1 (Qallandari)	—	—	33	NA	—	—	8	NA	—	—	235	NA
S-59-1 (Sarmast)	—	—	3	NA	—	—	—	NA	—	—	180	NA

NA — Denotes not available.

Source: FAS Tobacco and Cotton Division, based on data from the Agriculture Departments, Provincial Governments, Government of Pakistan.

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Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

Table 6—Pakistan: Cotton Production by Staple Length, 1974/75-1977/78

Staple length	480-lb bales				Metric tons			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 <sup>1</sup>	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 <sup>1</sup>
Short (under 12/16" . . . .	169	161	179	138	37	35	39	30
Medium (13/16"-1" . . . .	2,200	1,796	1,580	2,015	479	391	344	439
Medium Long (1-1/32"-1-3/32") . . . .	535	397	120	335	116	87	26	73
Long (1-1/8"-1-5/16" . . .	9	5	42	51	2	1	9	11
Total . . . . .	2,913	2,359	1,921	2,539	634	514	418	553

<sup>1</sup> Breakup is preliminary.

Source: FAS Tobacco and Cotton Division, based on data from the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee.

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Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

Table 7—Cotton Ginning by Regions, 1974/75-1977/78

(Seed Cotton)

Regions	1,000 pounds				Metric tons			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Pakistan . . . . .	3,894,860	2,881,897	2,423,360	3,410,799	1,766,697	1,307,220	1,099,229	1,547,128
Punjab Province . . .	2,531,857	1,766,076	1,366,323	2,071,073	1,148,443	801,087	619,760	939,432
Divisions								
Bahawalpur . . .	521,805	461,279	542,227	647,230	236,689	209,235	245,950	293,582
Lahore . . . . .	17,782	11,012	12,056	14,722	8,066	4,995	5,469	6,678
Multan . . . . .	1,177,170	1,149,895	1,172,536	1,248,797	806,119	521,589	531,859	566,451
Rawalpindi . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sargodha . . . . .	215,100	143,890	181,731	160,325	97,569	65,268	82,432	72,721
Sind Province . . . .	1,363,003	1,115,821	1,057,307	1,339,726	618,254	506,133	479,469	607,696
Divisions								
Hyderabad . . . .	882,445	706,649	650,244	757,301	400,279	320,534	NA	343,510
Khairpur . . . . .	480,548	409,172	407,063	582,245	217,975	185,599	NA	264,186

Source: FAS Tobacco and Cotton Division, based on data from Agriculture Departments, Provincial Governments, Government of Pakistan; for 1976/77, Cotton Trading Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.

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Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

Table 8—Pakistan: Exports of Cotton by Country of Destination, Average 1969-73, Annual 1974-78

(1,000 bales of 480-lb net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1969-73	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Australia . . . . .	2	1	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	0
Austria . . . . .	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh . . . . .	0	51	51	0	33	18
Belgium . . . . .	8	36	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	2
Bulgaria . . . . .	3	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	0	0
Burma . . . . .	5	17	8	0	10	0
China, Mainland . . . . .	62	95	43	0	94	0
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	5	0	0	0	0	0
France . . . . .	10	6	5	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	5
Germany, West . . . . .	5	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Greece . . . . .	5	27	19	0	5	0
Hong Kong . . . . .	138	236	127	( <sup>1</sup> )	104	82
Hungary . . . . .	3	0	0	0	0	0
India . . . . .	0	135	37	0	0	0
Indonesia . . . . .	( <sup>1</sup> )	54	9	0	24	2
Italy . . . . .	7	3	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Japan . . . . .	169	233	84	60	152	101
Malaysia . . . . .	2	8	3	0	3	1
Netherlands . . . . .	7	4	1	0	0	0
Philippines . . . . .	0	0	0	0	14	12
Poland . . . . .	27	27	11	0	2	0
Romania . . . . .	7	24	0	0	0	0
Singapore . . . . .	7	15	6	0	7	6
Spain . . . . .	1	12	8	0	2	0
Sri Lanka . . . . .	3	1	0	0	0	0
Thailand . . . . .	6	9	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	14	18
United Kingdom . . . . .	21	13	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
United States . . . . .	6	3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
USSR . . . . .	27	14	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia . . . . .	35	22	0	0	0	0
Other countries . . . . .	6	12	2	1	3	8
Total . . . . .	578	1,060	419	65	474	255

<sup>1</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attaches, and other representatives abroad.

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Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

Table 9—Exports of Cotton by Type and Destination, 1974/75-1977/78<sup>1</sup>

Country	Upland				Desi			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
<i>1,000 480-lb bales</i>								
Australia	—	—	—	—	817	1,537	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—
Bangladesh	58,668	42,649	—	32,658	—	—	—	—
Belgium	34,180	408	—	2,372	1,414	662	202	521
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	408	—	—
Burma	9,473	8,167	—	9,874	—	—	—	—
China, Mainland	92,053	40,591	—	92,782	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	4,708	—	—	—	—	—	130	—
France	2,666	368	—	—	3,211	4,323	1,934	1,005
Germany, West	1,540	—	—	391	396	185	87	—
Greece	25,047	19,170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	4,354	41	—	—	—	82	—	—
Hong Kong	242,415	106,948	—	103,633	69	—	—	—
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	164,983	6,631	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	57,520	4,885	—	22,127	—	—	—	—
Italy	2,926	—	—	2,770	363	980	86	—
Japan	153,153	26,039	—	105,430	71,041	50,760	57,710	51,542
Malaysia	8,614	2,066	—	76	—	—	—	—
North Korea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	27,125	11,090	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	24,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	14,769	5,251	—	6,507	—	—	—	—
Spain	11,853	7,579	—	2,343	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	8,947	1,983	—	13,453	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	12,724	—	—	894	952	987	123	253
United States	—	—	—	—	3,063	490	79	255
USSR	14,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	22,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	10,718	2,042	—	33,058	—	—	—	—
Total	1,009,389	285,907	—	428,369	81,366	60,414	60,369	53,576
<i>Metric tons</i>								
Australia	—	—	—	—	178	334	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Bangladesh	12,773	9,286	—	7,111	—	—	—	—
Belgium	7,442	89	—	516	308	144	48	113
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—
Burma	2,063	1,778	—	2,150	—	—	—	—
China, Mainland	20,042	8,838	—	20,201	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,025	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
France	580	80	—	—	699	941	421	219
Germany, West	335	—	—	85	86	40	19	—
Greece	5,453	4,174	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	948	9	—	—	—	18	—	—
Hong Kong	52,780	23,285	—	22,564	15	—	—	—
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	35,921	1,444	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	12,524	1,064	—	4,818	—	—	—	—
Italy	637	—	—	603	79	213	19	—
Japan	33,345	5,669	—	22,955	15,467	11,052	12,565	11,222
Malaysia	1,875	450	—	17	—	—	—	—
North Korea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	5,906	2,414	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	5,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	3,216	1,143	—	1,417	—	—	—	—
Spain	2,581	1,650	—	510	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	1,948	432	—	2,929	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	2,770	—	—	195	207	215	27	55
United States	—	—	—	—	667	107	17	56
USSR	2,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	4,832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	2,333	444	—	7,198	—	—	—	—
Total	219,771	62,249	—	93,267	17,715	13,153	13,144	11,665

<sup>1</sup> Crop year September-October.

Source: FAS Tobacco and Cotton Division, based on data from the Cotton Board, Government of Pakistan, Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.



Table 10—Cotton Prices, by Monthly Average, c.i.f. Osaka, Crop Years 1974/75-1978/79

Month	1974/75				1975/76				1976/77				1977/78				1978/79			
	M 1" (32) Pak AC-134	SM 1-1/16" 34 U.S. Arizona	SLM 30 ORL TEX SLM 15/16		M 1" (32) Pak AC-134	SM 1-1/16" 34 U.S. Arizona	SLM 30 ORL TEX SLM 15/16		M 1" (32) Pak AC-134	SM 1-1/16" 34 U.S. Arizona	SLM 30 ORL TEX SLM 15/16		M 1" (32) Pak AC-134	SM 1-1/16" 34 U.S. Arizona	SLM 30 ORL TEX SLM 15/16		M 1" (32) Pak AC-134	SM 1-1/16" 34 U.S. Arizona	SLM 30 ORL TEX SLM 15/16	
August . . .	45.70	NQ	46.00		47.00	58.38	48.50		NQ	78.19	71.75		NQ	57.19	49.38		NQ	70.69	59.44	
September . .	NQ	NQ	46.00		45.75	58.50	50.25		NQ	79.00	72.15		NQ	56.50	50.05		59.75	73.48	61.38	
October . . .	NQ	49.00	46.00		NQ	NQ	NQ		NQ	83.00	75.25		NQ	56.75	48.91		62.06	74.81	64.06	
November . .	39.25	47.75	42.12		NQ	NQ	NQ		NQ	83.00	75.25		NQ	55.49	46.62		64.42	79.80	66.56	
December . .	38.44	46.00	41.06		NQ	NQ	60.00		NQ	80.24	71.20		49.25	57.50	49.18		NQ	79.58	65.62	
January . . .	37.92	44.00	38.25		NQ	64.25	58.25		NQ	72.25	63.00		52.10	63.56	54.00		NQ	78.25	64.25	
February . .	37.22	45.00	37.76		NQ	66.69	59.88		NQ	77.33	71.06		53.88	65.75	55.62		NQ	76.25	62.75	
March . . . .	38.64	50.00	40.22		NQ	66.06	58.00		NQ	84.67	74.95		56.92	68.58	58.65		NQ	75.31	61.47	
April . . . . .	42.06	51.94	43.25		NQ	64.95	62.50		NQ	82.62	74.69		58.12	69.25	58.62		NQ	73.75	58.88	
May . . . . .	NQ	55.00	44.90		NQ	67.81	63.25		NQ	75.50	72.12		59.75	70.75	58.75		NQ	72.67	60.95	
June . . . . .	NQ	54.12	44.50		NQ	76.67	68.38		NQ	68.95	60.90		57.75	70.75	58.90		NQ	73.42	62.12	
July . . . . .	44.50	NQ	NQ		NQ	81.85	75.75		NQ	61.81	53.56		55.65	67.65	57.42		59.38	72.56	61.94	

NQ — Not quoted.

Source: The Japan Cotton Traders Association.

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Table 11—Fiber Characteristics of Cotton Varieties In Pakistan

Variety	Lint outturn percent <sup>1</sup>	Staple length in inches	Micronaire value	Strength 1,000 lb/sq. in	Maturity	Uniformity ratio
<b>A. PUNJAB UPLAND</b>						
1. AC-134 . . . . .	33.5-35.5	1-1/16	3.9- 4.8	90-98	79.9	78.2
2. MS-39 . . . . .	32.5-34.5	1-3/16-1-5/16	3.5- 4.2	85-89	78.4	75.3
3. MS-40 . . . . .	32.0-33.5	1-3/16-1-5/16	3.5- 4.2	89-94	78.3	74.6
4. BS-1 . . . . .	33.0-34.0	15/16-1	4.0- 5.0	88-95	79.6	80.7
5. 149-F . . . . .	34.0-35.5	1-1/16-1-3/32	3.9- 4.3	93-95	NA	75.2
6. B-557 . . . . .	—	1-1/8	4.3	92.9	82.4	—
7. Deltapine . . . . .	—	1-1/16-1-1/8	3.8- 4.7	78-90	—	—
<b>B. SIND UPLAND</b>						
1. M-100 (NT) . . . . .	33.0-34.0	15/16-1-1/16	3.5- 4.0	85-95	81.9	77.2
2. H-59-1 (Qalandri) . .	33.0-34.0	1-1/8	3.5- 3.7	90	—	87.6
3. S-59-1 (Sarmast) . . .	—	1-1/8	3.5- 3.7	92.7	82.7	—
4. K 68/9 . . . . .	—	1-1/8	4.3	96.1	79.9	—
<b>C. PUNJAB DESI</b>						
1. 231-R . . . . .	38.0-40.0	3/8-5/8	6.9-10.5	—	87.1	77.2
2. D-9 . . . . .	38.0	3/8-5/8	7.5	—	83.0	80.0
<b>D. SIND DESI</b>						
1. T. D-1 . . . . .	19.8	3/8-5/8	7.5-10.6	—	92.2	80.0

<sup>1</sup> Lint Cotton divided by the seed cotton ginned.

Source: Pakistan Central Cotton Committee.

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Table 12—Growth of Cotton Textile Industry In Pakistan, 1950-58, 1958/59-1977/78

Year	No. of reporting Mills	Installed capacity at the end of the period			Working Capacity at the end of the period		
		Spindles (000)	Looms (000)	Rotors (000)	Spindles (000)	Looms (000)	Rotors (000)
1950	—	182	3	—	182	3	—
1951	—	225	3	—	225	3	—
1952	—	499	6	—	302	4	—
1953	—	649	9	—	600	7	—
1954	—	1,113	15	—	940	13	—
1955	—	1,449	23	—	1,355	19	—
1956	—	1,518	24	—	1,422	22	—
1957	—	1,568	25	—	1,447	22	—
1958	—	1,569	26	—	1,459	24	—
1958/59 <sup>1</sup>	70	1,581	26	—	1,488	24	—
1959/60	72	1,582	27	—	1,491	26	—
1960/61	72	1,586	27	—	1,531	26	—
1961/62	71	1,644	28	—	1,524	26	—
1962/63	76	1,850	29	—	1,810	26	—
1963/64	81	1,913	30	—	1,792	28	—
1964/65	83	1,967	31	—	1,852	28	—
1965/66	89	2,056	31	—	1,871	27	—
1966/67	94	2,043	30	—	1,888	28	—
1967/68	95	2,048	30	—	1,916	28	—
1968/69	100	2,175	30	—	2,090	27	—
1969/70	107	2,397	31	—	2,327	27	—
1970/71	113	2,605	30	—	2,491	27	—
1971/72	131	2,848	30	—	2,650	26	—
1972/73	150	3,226	29	—	3,057	27	—
1973/74	155	3,308	29	—	3,034	26	—
1974/75	143	3,410	29	—	2,823	25	—
1975/76	127	3,478	29	1,200	2,579	23	1,000
1976/77	132	3,507	29	1,200	2,651	21	1,200
1977/78 <sup>2</sup>	140	3,590	26	3,600	2,659	15	3,600

<sup>1</sup> 1958/59-1976/77 July-June year. <sup>2</sup> Textile Commissioner's Organization; September-August year.

Source: Central Statistical Office Pakistan.

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Table 13—Pakistan: Cotton Yarn Production and Disposal, 1974/75-1977/78<sup>1</sup>

Description	1,000 pounds				Metric tons			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Production	775,266	748,111	619,133	612,607	351,655	339,338	280,834	277,874
Mill Consumption	191,999	181,254	137,657	120,251	86,727	82,216	62,440	54,545
Surplus Yarn	584,067	566,857	481,476	492,356	264,928	257,122	218,394	223,329
Exports	194,128	241,564	112,264	140,500	88,055	109,571	50,922	63,730
Domestic Non-Mill Consumption	389,938	325,294	369,212	351,856	176,873	147,551	167,472	159,599

<sup>1</sup> September-August.

Source: Textile Commissioner's Organization, Pakistan.

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Table 14—Pakistan: Cotton Yarn Exports by Country of Destination, 1974/75-1977/78<sup>1</sup>

Country of destination	1,000 pounds				Metric tons			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Africa . . . . .	1,127	2,806	2,138	2,252	511	1,272	970	1,021
Australia . . . . .	415	90	202	59	188	41	92	27
Belgium . . . . .	3,095	1,968	915	888	1,404	893	415	403
Bulgaria . . . . .	84	220	1,022	2,240	38	100	464	1,016
Burma . . . . .	1,383	—	—	—	627	—	—	—
Canada . . . . .	—	—	80	—	—	—	36	—
China, Mainland . . . . .	276	—	2,584	2,977	125	—	1,172	1,351
Cyprus . . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	1,469	50	711	3,581	666	204	322	1,624
Egypt . . . . .	868	—	—	—	394	—	—	—
France . . . . .	2,394	886	394	60	1,086	402	179	27
Germany, West . . . . .	3,443	783	1,140	427	1,561	355	517	194
Holland . . . . .	744	178	298	40	337	81	135	18
Hong Kong . . . . .	106,390	153,453	67,978	71,872	48,249	69,593	30,829	32,600
Hungary . . . . .	202	—	60	—	92	—	27	—
Indonesia . . . . .	6,929	190	—	—	3,142	86	—	—
Iraq . . . . .	395	98	733	684	179	44	332	310
Italy . . . . .	6,004	3,617	1,055	724	2,723	1,640	478	328
Japan . . . . .	19,301	45,445	18,244	31,520	8,753	20,610	8,274	14,297
Korea . . . . .	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	18
Malaysia . . . . .	345	—	—	—	157	—	—	—
Mauritius . . . . .	182	—	—	—	82	—	—	—
New Zealand . . . . .	44	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Persian Gulf . . . . .	602	1,124	60	479	273	510	27	217
Poland . . . . .	3,952	7,681	682	751	1,792	3,484	309	341
South Arabia . . . . .	331	27	656	1,472	150	12	298	668
Singapore . . . . .	3,919	4,611	1,352	1,293	1,777	2,091	613	587
Spain . . . . .	88	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Sri Lanka . . . . .	1,158	—	—	50	525	—	—	23
Sudan . . . . .	1,638	1,225	639	29	743	556	290	13
Sweden . . . . .	28	—	472	50	13	—	214	23
Switzerland . . . . .	434	81	238	40	197	37	108	18
United Kingdom . . . . .	5,290	2,176	1,675	882	2,399	987	760	400
United States . . . . .	40	10	—	45	18	4	—	20
Yugoslavia . . . . .	6,319	602	—	—	3,047	273	—	—
Others . . . . .	148,843	13,844	8,935	1,842	6,732	6,278	4,052	8,184
Total . . . . .	194,128	241,564	112,264	140,500	88,030	109,553	50,913	63,730

<sup>1</sup> September-August.

Source: Daily List of Imports and Exports, Custom House, Karachi, Pakistan.

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Table 15—Production of Cotton Fabrics In Pakistan, 1960/61-1977/78

Year July-June	Grand total	Grey	Percent	Bleached	Percent	Dyed & printed	Percent
<i>Thousand square meters</i>							
1960/61 .....	513,061	277,741	54.14	96,425	18.79	138,895	27.07
1961/62 .....	534,366	265,726	49.73	98,481	18.43	170,159	31.84
1962/63 .....	561,632	295,368	52.59	93,477	16.64	172,787	30.77
1963/64 .....	579,551	312,580	53.94	87,706	15.13	179,265	30.93
1964/65 .....	598,862	309,223	51.64	97,664	16.31	191,975	32.05
1965/66 .....	544,600	260,889	47.90	112,302	20.62	171,409	31.48
1966/67 .....	571,574	267,727	46.84	116,503	20.38	187,344	32.78
1967/68 .....	597,666	281,968	47.18	135,390	22.65	180,308	20.17
1968/69 .....	593,840	300,957	50.68	121,273	20.42	171,610	28.90
1969/70 .....	606,524	326,419	53.82	117,562	19.38	162,543	26.80
1970/71 .....	658,272	363,147	55.17	143,785	21.84	151,340	22.99
1971/72 .....	628,189	403,691	64.26	105,897	16.86	118,601	18.88
1972/73 .....	588,606	383,418	65.14	115,110	19.56	90,078	15.30
1973/74 .....	592,172	353,209	59.65	134,635	22.74	104,328	17.61
1974/75 .....	555,855	342,992	61.71	107,806	19.39	105,057	18.90
1975/76 .....	520,438	360,948	69.35	76,069	14.62	83,421	16.03
1976/77 <sup>1</sup> .....	416,909	389,328	69.40	58,294	13.98	65,920	15.81
1977/78 <sup>2</sup> .....	382,779	252,498	65.96	59,077	15.43	66,786	17.45
<i>Thousand square yards</i>							
1960/61 .....	614	332	54.15	115	18.79	166	27.07
1961/62 .....	639	318	49.73	118	18.43	204	31.84
1962/63 .....	672	353	52.59	112	16.64	207	30.77
1963/64 .....	693	374	53.94	105	15.13	214	30.93
1964/65 .....	716	370	51.64	117	16.31	230	32.05
1965/66 .....	651	312	47.90	134	20.62	205	31.48
1966/67 .....	684	320	46.84	139	20.38	224	32.78
1967/68 .....	715	337	47.18	162	20.65	216	20.17
1968/69 .....	710	360	50.68	145	20.42	205	28.90
1969/70 .....	725	390	53.82	141	19.38	194	26.80
1970/71 .....	787	434	55.17	172	21.84	181	22.99
1971/72 .....	751	483	64.26	127	16.86	142	18.88
1972/73 .....	704	459	65.14	138	19.56	108	15.30
1973/74 .....	708	422	59.65	161	22.74	125	17.61
1974/75 .....	665	410	61.71	129	19.39	126	18.90
1975/76 .....	622	432	69.35	91	14.62	100	16.03
1976/77 <sup>1</sup> .....	499	346	69.40	70	13.98	79	15.81
1977/78 <sup>2</sup> .....	458	302	65.96	71	15.43	80	17.45

<sup>1</sup> Including 3,367 blended cloth, i.e., 0.18 percent. <sup>2</sup> Textile Commissioner's Organization September-August year.

Source: Central Statistical Office-Pakistan.

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Table 16—Pakistan Cotton Cloth Exports by Country of Destination, 1974/75-1977/78<sup>1</sup>

Country of Destination	1,000 square yards				1,000 square meters			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Africa (Continent) . . . . .	4,614	6,478	4,426	10,180	3,858	5,417	3,701	9,512
Australia . . . . .	5,260	9,521	4,920	6,753	4,398	7,960	4,114	5,646
Belgium . . . . .	572	512	1,569	1,692	478	428	1,312	1,415
Bulgaria . . . . .	3,565	5,430	1,996	1,820	2,981	4,540	1,669	1,521
Canada . . . . .	5,227	19,464	6,868	10,371	4,371	16,274	5,743	8,671
Cyprus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	539	257	1,256	1,786	450	214	1,050	1,494
Denmark . . . . .	725	—	—	—	606	—	—	—
France . . . . .	7,370	20,946	11,620	8,946	6,162	17,513	9,716	7,480
West Germany . . . . .	11,086	23,110	6,205	6,838	9,269	19,323	4,188	5,718
Holland . . . . .	1,638	7,698	5,133	4,740	1,370	6,436	4,292	3,963
Hong Kong . . . . .	4,191	23,920	2,807	5,871	3,504	20,000	10,708	4,909
Hungary . . . . .	15,150	11,988	4,965	4,710	12,667	10,023	4,151	3,938
Indonesia . . . . .	—	—	1,656	—	—	—	1,385	—
Iraq . . . . .	—	—	24,015	16,324	—	—	20,07	13,649
Italy . . . . .	11,547	17,463	14,809	20,353	9,654	14,601	12,382	17,017
Japan . . . . .	446	1,026	1,303	666	373	858	1,090	557
Malaysia . . . . .	1,299	—	—	—	1,086	—	—	—
Mauritius . . . . .	1,548	—	—	—	1,294	—	—	—
New Zealand . . . . .	993	—	—	—	830	—	—	—
Persian Gulf . . . . .	27,621	12,580	8,053	6,696	23,094	10,519	6,733	5,598
Poland . . . . .	26,779	9,566	3,104	5,240	22,390	7,162	2,595	4,381
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	26,790	19,074	12,303	14,783	22,399	10,519	6,733	5,598
Singapore . . . . .	8,964	12,674	7,838	1,994	7,495	10,596	6,553	1,667
Sudan . . . . .	87,999	24,858	39,413	45,570	73,576	20,784	32,953	28,101
Suva Fiji . . . . .	156	—	—	—	130	—	—	—
Sweden . . . . .	5,278	4,049	14,054	13,395	4,413	3,385	11,750	11,199
Switzerland . . . . .	12,369	10,189	7,487	954	10,342	8,519	6,259	798
United Kingdom . . . . .	94,054	86,375	70,274	105,219	78,639	72,218	58,756	87,974
United States . . . . .	14,032	119,025	51,171	79,059	11,733	99,517	42,784	66,101
Yugoslavia . . . . .	1,082	555	132	183	904	464	110	153
Other . . . . .	56,784	76,209	21,140	29,804	47,477	63,718	17,675	24,919
Total . . . . .	437,679	521,967	338,517	403,943	365,947	436,417	283,034	337,740

<sup>1</sup>September-August.

Source: Daily List of Imports and Exports; Government of Pakistan.

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